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THE
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
OF THE
STATE OF MONTANA
JULY 1, 1953 - JUNE 30, 1954



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT F. SWANBERG, CHAIRMAN

OLIVER SULLIVAN, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ALBERT H. KRUSE, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

W. W. CASPER, SECRETARY



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STATE OF MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
SAM W. MITCHELL BUILDING
HELENA, MONTANA

ROBERT F. SWANBERG
CHAIRMAN
OLIVER SULLIVAN
ALBERT H. KRUSE

[In Replying Kindly Refer]
[to our File]

November 1, 1954

Honorable J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

Dear Governor Aronson:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947,
we are transmitting herewith the thirty-ninth annual report of the
Industrial Accident Board.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg
Chairman

/s/ Oliver Sullivan
Commissioner

/s/ Albert H. Kruse
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ W. W. Casper, Secretary

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Helena, Montana

Financial Statement of the Industrial Accident Board

June 30, 1954

ASSETS:

Industrial Accident Board	\$1,047,628.21	
Less Outstanding Warrants	<u>41,739.97</u>	
Total Cash In Treasury		\$1,005,888.24
Reserve Fund Investments	\$5,974,250.00	
Registered Warrants	138.97	
Defaulted Bonds	49,974.95	
Second Injury Fund Invest.	<u>10,000.00</u>	
Total Investments		\$6,034,363.92
Total Cash and Investments		<u>\$7,040,252.16</u>

LIABILITIES:

Premium Income	\$34,203,861.10	
Recoveries from Judgments	<u>127,351.11</u>	
	\$34,331,212.21	
Less Compensation Paid	\$29,279,150.31	
Less Refunds	3,024.00	
Less Exchange Paid	<u>12.75</u>	
	<u>\$29,282,187.06</u>	
Net Premium Income		\$5,049,025.15
Initial Deposits		334,759.09
Special Deposits		<u>7,135.84</u>
Interest Earned	\$1,642,342.04	
Discount Earned	3,380.06	
Discount Accumulated	<u>3,609.98</u>	
Total Earnings		<u>\$1,649,332.08</u>
Total Net Income		\$7,040,252.16
Total Fixed and Estimated Liability Due to Deaths and Claims for Temporary Disa- bility and Permanent Partial Disability		<u>\$1,902,002.86</u>
Surplus in Industrial Reserve Fund for any Contingency		\$5,138,249.30

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The word "statistics" like the word "Texas" sets up a chain reaction in the minds of most Americans which links skepticism, boredom or just plain contempt to a long-drawn out shudder of "we who are about to die" resignation. Such a reaction is not compulsory, for statistics, like taxes, are mandatory in this age and, when intelligently studied, work for the common good.

Statistics are, in a sense, the family album of the business to which they pertain which can show the growth of it; its financial health; ways and means of keeping it healthy; ideas for helping its growth, and can even show what has been going on at the water cooler.

The statistics on the following pages give a pictorial review of the Industrial Accident Board's Administration of the Montana Workmen's Compensation Act during the thirty-ninth fiscal year since the law's enactment in 1915. The statistics will give figures upon which to build an analysis of the industrial accidents occurring in Montana during the fiscal year of 1953.

The diverse nature of Montana industries curtails too much emphasis being placed on specific businesses and thus the statistical tables pertaining to accidents and the factors involved are necessarily general in nature, but are specific and detailed enough to be of interest and help to those interested in the field of Industrial Safety.

Due to the installation of the machine tabulating system at the beginning of this fiscal period, we have been able, on a still limited basis, to compile some statistics relating to accidents which, because of the technical terms used, may be somewhat unfamiliar to the lay person. So that such statistics can be of as much value as possible to all interested parties, an explanation of terms used in this report is hereby given:

DEFINITION OF TERMS

TYPE 0--STRIKING AGAINST

Refers generally to contacts with sharp or rough objects, resulting in cuts, slivers, punctures, etc., due to striking against, kneeling on, or slipping on objects.

TYPE 1. STRUCK BY

Falling, flying, sliding, or moving objects, lightning or arc-flash.

TYPE 2. CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN

TYPE 3. FALL ON SAME LEVEL Self-explanatory.

TYPE 4. FALL TO DIFFERENT LEVEL Self-explanatory.

TYPE 5. SLIP

(not fall) or over-exertion resulting in strain, hernia, etc.

TYPE 6. CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES

Contact with temperature extremes resulting in burning, scalding, freezing, heat exhaustion.

TYPE 7. INHALATION, ABSORPTION, OR INGESTION

Asphyxiation, poisoning, drowning, etc., but excluding contact with temperature extremes.

TYPE 8. CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT

Resulting in electrocution, shock, etc.

TYPE 9. ACCIDENT TYPE UNKNOWN OR OTHERWISE NOT CLASSIFIED. Self-explanatory.

AGENCY

The object, substance, radiation or person which caused or permitted the occurrence of the selected accident, or in some cases, is the object, substance, etc. which is closest in time and place to the occurrence of selected accident.

TYPE

Type is the term used to describe the connection of the act, motion, or contact between the agency and injured employee, which connection in turn produces the accident and injury.

i. e. Man falls from scaffold.

The FALL is the TYPE

The SCAFFOLD is the AGENCY

The HERNIATED DISC is the INJURY

At the end of the thirty-ninth fiscal year, an all-time high of 11,526 firms were enrolled under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which figure constitutes an increase of 231 firms; in percentage a 2% increase over the 1953 figure.

By plan of coverage, Self-Insured (Plan I) was up 6%; Private Carriers, (Plan II) was down 2.5%, and the State Plan (Plan III) was up 5%. As compared to coverage five years ago, all plans have more firms enrolled. On June 30, 1950, 9,532 firms were enrolled under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The June 30, 1954 figure shows 11,526 firms or a 21% increase in coverage under all plans since 1950. See Chart Page 8.

During the fiscal period ending June 30, 1954, a total of 18,859 accidents was reported to the Board. This figure shows a decline in the number of accidents in 1954 from the number reported in 1953 of 638 accidents, or 3.27%. The ratio of accidents to firms covered is 1.63 accidents per firm as against 1.72 accidents per firm reported in 1953. See Chart Page 9.

In the distribution of accidents, the five classifications reporting the most accidents last year held their places in this regard, each reporting more than 5% of the grand total. A more detailed explanation is listed as follows:

1. Logging and Sawmills--1,555 accidents, or 8.25% as compared to 1,784 or 9.15% in 1953.
2. Automobile Garages and Mechanics--1,437 accidents or 7.62% of all accidents reported. This figure represents 79 fewer accidents in this category than were reported last year.
3. Metalliferous Mining moved up from the fifth place held last year to third place again--a position it held in 1952, reporting an increase of 240 accidents or 1,335 accidents in 1954 as compared to 1,095 accidents for 1953.
4. Dropping from third place to fourth was the Carpenters, Lathers and Plasterers classification--a position it had held in 1952, showing an increase of only 27 accidents, or 1,315 as compared to 1,288 in 1953.
5. The Farming and Ranching Classification reclaimed its 1952 position of fifth with a total of 1,055 accidents, which figure represents 76 fewer accidents than the 1953 total of 1,131. See Chart Page 10.

Twelve per cent (12%) of the total number of industrial classifications reported more than one per cent (1%) each of the total number of accidents, making a total of 36% of all accidents reported in this fiscal period.

Lacerations, contusions, sprains and eye injuries were the predominating natures of injuries in accidents causing temporary total disability.

Injuries to the upper extremities (arms, hands, fingers, etc.) were the most frequent, representing 30.8%. In this category over half were injuries to the fingers, 16% representing 1,904 lacerated fingers.

Injuries to the trunk of the body holds second place in the nature of injury classification with 26.8%. Here back sprains predominated with a total of 2,340 accidents.

In third place was head injuries, representing 20.1%. In this connection special attention should be called to the number of eye injuries 2,347 in all. As they are, for the most part, minor injuries which do not develop into any continuing disabilities but which, nevertheless, almost

always require medical attention, they should not be disregarded in the total financial picture of industrial accidents. The actual time off for these injuries cannot be precisely ascertained, but it can be estimated to represent approximately one hour at least; in the event that the injury occurred in the afternoon it is safe to say that the injured employee was absent for the remainder of the shift. The eye injury is one of the most common of all injuries and, over a period of years, one of the most costly in money and time loss. At this time it appears to be also one of the most unavoidable as its agent is, in most cases, a foreign body or a flying particle, for which safety precautions are definitely limited, with the exception of some occupations where the use of safety devices is absolutely necessary and is, at the same time, a practical safety measure.

Injured lower extremities comprised 19%. Leg injuries and injuries to the feet were the most common in this category; no particular nature of injury is seemingly outstanding.

For a more detailed study of this phase of industrial accidents, refer to the Chart entitled "Nature of Injury by Body Location on Page 11 and 12.

Turning to the cause of accidents, it is noted that being struck by falling, flying, or moving objects is by far the most common type, being responsible for 7,241 accidents or 38.8% all of which are chargeable against this cause. See Chart Pages 13-19.

Slips or over-exertion proved to be the second most common type resulting in 3,740 accidents, or 20%. Referring back to the nature of injury, the number of sprains was the second most common nature of industrial accidents (See Chart-Pages 11-12) and a study of this chart and that of the Agency by Type chart, Pages 13-19 shows an interesting comparison between the types and natures of injuries which effectively illustrates the accident picture.

Striking against objects, being caught in or between machines or objects, and falls graduate down in that order as the most frequent types of accidents. (See Chart Pages 13-19).

With respect to the agency, which is the object or instrument most closely associated to or responsible for the accident, it is found that a comparison of the major categories is not too indicative of any particular hazard.

The location of most of the Montana industrial accidents in 1954 was on Working Surfaces (See Chart, Pages 13-19) with a total of 2,084 accidents. Falls to the same or to different levels and slips or over-exertion from or on these agencies contributed greatly to the accident picture. See Chart, Pages 13-19.

Vehicles, hand tools, trees and snags, and machines follow working surfaces as the leading major agencies most involved in accidents.

Miscellaneous agencies, those which cannot be classified under any one specific category, comprised 37% of all agencies involved showing a total of 6,912 accidents. Distribution of these accidents among the miscellaneous agencies indicates that foreign bodies and sharp objects (broken glass, metal scrap, etc., and rocks, bricks, ice chunks, etc.) predominated. Being struck by these agencies was the most common type of accident and striking against or slipping while handling or working with these agencies were the second and third most common types. (See Chart, Pages 13-19).

The preceding facts are meant to merely point to or highlight in a somewhat small-scaled fashion the agency and type of accident. For a more complete picture it will be necessary to refer to the charts indicated for a more detailed comparison. The chart, while somewhat general in nature, gives enough details to form a good over-all picture of Montana's industrial accidents.

Accident cases resulting in some degree of permanent disability were 3% lower during the past fiscal period than in the 1952-1953 fiscal period, showing a total of 566 as compared to the former total of 583. This figure includes cases reported previously but which were transferred within the current year to a permanent partial disability rating status.

Amputation or impairment of the use of a specific body member affected the legs, fingers, and back in 354 cases or 62% of all cases under the permanent partial disability classification.

Metalliferous mining again led the industries having the greatest number of permanent partial disability cases having a total of 172 accidents. Logging and sawmills reported 78. These two classifications collectively reported 43% of the grand total of permanent partial disability accidents. Mining showed an increase of 31 cases but logging and sawmills had only one more case than was reported in the previous period.

Sixty-five (65) classifications reported permanent partial disability cases including some which, while not immediately classified as permanent partial disability cases, eventually resulted as such.

Fifteen (15) industries had more than 1% each, while eighty (80) industries had no disabling injuries which caused a permanent degree of disability.

Seventy-nine per cent (79%) of all permanent partial disability cases were not immediately classified as such but were transferred to this category when the final medical reports were made.

The predominating agency by major category showed Machines to be the most frequent agency involved, with a representation of 37%. Hoisting apparatus and vehicles and miscellaneous agencies were next in line with 8.5% each.

The most common accident types in the class of permanent partial disability were as follows:

1. Caught in, on, or between	59.3%
2. Struck by	22.9%
3. Striking against	12.7%
4. The remaining types	5.0%

For further details see chart on pages 20 and 21.

Again as in the past year, it is pleasant to note that there was a decrease in the number of fatalities reported. This year's total was 68, or 7% lower than the total of 73 reported in 1953.

Of the total number of 160 industrial classifications, 19 industries or occupational classifications each reported at least one fatal accident. Classification, as far as the Industrial Accident Board of Montana is concerned, refers to the premium rating classification schedule and will vary with industrial classifications used by other states or agencies.

Mining again, as in the past, reported the highest number of fatalities for any one industry or occupation.

Falling objects of all kinds continued to be the most common agency in fatal cases. This year, however, deaths due to falling objects rose to twenty-three (23) from a previous total of nineteen (19).

Automobiles and trucks either directly or indirectly last year showed an alarming increase in the cause of fatalities. This year, however, it is agreeably noted that deaths resulting from these agencies have dropped to fourteen (14) from the previous total of twenty-seven (27). See Chart on Pages 22 and 23.

Miscellaneous accident factors which may prove to be of interest are concerned with the geographic location of accidents by county; the time during which accidents most commonly occur, and the sex and age of those involved in them. Figures in the Industrial Accident Board's files show that:

1. Yellowstone County had the most accidents with	2,341 or 12.4% of the total
2. Silver Bow was next highest with	1,987 or 10.5% of the total
3. Cascade County had	1,745 or 9.3% of the total
4. Missoula County had	1,502 or 7.9% of the total
5. Flathead County had	1,361 or 7.2% of the total
6. Lewis and Clark had	1,021 or 5.4% of the total

These were the only counties reporting more than 5% each of the grand total, and indicate very strongly the centers of industrial activity in Montana.

For information on other counties see Chart Page 24.

One of the most interesting things discovered in the statistics of time was that 22% of all accidents reported to the Industrial Accident Board occurred between the hours of 9:00 and 11:00 A.M. The reason for this fatal time is unknown as it would be logical to expect that the closing hours of a shift, and not its opening hours, would bear the brunt of accidents. The Chart on page 25 bears a detailed tabulation of the time and also a tabulation of the age and sex of the injured employees. The age and sex of injured workmen is of little importance unless it is possible to have the corresponding statistics of the number of employees working in each age group and working on jobs of similar description. This information is not available at this time.

Unfortunately the facilities for compiling many of the statistics required for a more enlightening study along these lines are not now available. It is felt, however, that with the installation of the machine tabulation system last July, although still limited in its scope, has proven to be a feasible and practical start. Although it is fully realized that the development and the possibilities of this system have not as yet been fully plumbed, it is believed that progress has been made during this year and will continue to be made in the future with the equipment and available information.

To sum up the accident picture for the past fiscal period, the notable increase of coverage compared to the decline of all accidents in all classifications is an indication that Montana industries are becoming more and more concerned with and conscious of the hazards in industry and as a result are taking effective action to reduce the accident rate.

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER SIX FISCAL YEARS
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Year)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
34th	-5	655	156	806
35th	1	663	136	800
36th	0	453	255	708
37th	2	115	416	533
38th	7	-46	561	522
39th	4	-109	336	231

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
(Six Year Comparison)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948-49	51	3,260	5,407	8,718
1949-50	52	3,323	5,543	9,532
1950-51	52	4,376	5,812	10,240
1951-52	54	4,401	6,628	10,773
1952-53	61	4,445	6,789	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526

COMPARISON OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OVER LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>All Plans</u>
34th	22	26	35	83
35th	23	24	29	76
36th	32	33	30	95
37th	21	28	30	81
38th	24	26	23	73
39th	22	22	24	68
SIX YEAR TOTAL	144	159	173	476

COMPARISON OF ALL ACCIDENTS
BY PLAN AND TYPE DISABILITY

PLAN I	Number of Accidents	Per Cent of Total
Temporary Total	1,922	97.17
Permanent Partial	34	1.72
Permanent Total	0	.00
Fatal	<u>222</u>	<u>1.11</u>
TOTAL	1,978	100.00

PLAN II		
Temporary Total	7,819	99.21
Permanent Partial	39	.49
Permanent Total	1	.01
Fatal	<u>22</u>	<u>.29</u>
TOTAL	7,881	100.00

PLAN III		
Temporary Total	8,931	99.23
Permanent Partial	45	.50
Permanent Total	0	.00
Fatal	<u>24</u>	<u>.27</u>
TOTAL	9,000	100.00

ALL PLANS		
Temporary Total	18,672	99.00
Permanent Partial	118	.63
Permanent Total	1	.01
Fatal	<u>68</u>	<u>.36</u>
TOTAL	18,859	100.00

NOTE: The above chart does not include transfers to a different degree of disability.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THE MAJORITY
OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRED
39th Fiscal Year (1953-1954)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industrial Classification</u>	<u>Number of Accidents</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
1609	Logging & Sawmills	1,555	8.25
308	Automobile Garages, Shop, Mechanics, N.O.C.	1,437	7.62
1809	Mining, Metalliferous or Quartz, Underground	1,335	7.08
1700	General Contracting, Carpenters, Lathing & Plastering	1,315	6.97
1209	Farming, Ranching	1,055	5.59
1512	Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	818	4.34
1301	Road & Street Construction	527	2.79
1208	Trucking	524	2.78
116	Bars, Restaurants, Clubs	521	2.76
307	Stores, Retail Meat & Grocery	480	2.55
1304	Gasoline Service Stations, Tire Dealers & Repair	398	2.11
912	Butchering, Meat Packing, Including Yard Work	371	1.97
514	Machinery and Implement Dealers, Including Shop	322	1.71
808	Plumbing & Steam Fitting, Plumbing Stores	316	1.68
2803	Asylums & Hospitals, Nurses, Professional Aids	316	1.68
2805	Stores, Handling Heavy Merchandise	304	1.61
713	Street & Road Paving & Surfacing	304	1.61
712	Building Operation, Janitors, Caretakers	300	1.59
1210	Foundries, Steel & Iron, Welding	258	1.37
1201	Smelters, Operation of	254	1.35
1202	Warehousing & Storage	227	1.20
2804	Stores, Handling Light Merchandise	208	1.10
402	Creameries, Dairies, Excluding Farm	207	1.10
1701	Electric Light & Power Line Construction and Maintenance	203	1.07
TOTAL		13,555	71.88
All Others or 85% of All Codes		5,304	28.12
GRAND TOTAL		18,859	100.00

NATURE OF INJURY BY BODY LOCATION	Per Cent of Total	TOTAL	Fractures	Contusions	Lacerations	Sprains	Dislocations	Metal Burns	Non-Metal Burns	Injured Eyes	Internal Injuries	Poison and Infection	Hernia	Others, N.O.C.* Uncl., Ins. Data	Multiple Injuries N.O.C.
Eyes	12.6	2347		17	38				30	2240		16		6	
Ears	.4	70		5	23				14		1	8		19	
Nose	.4	73	27	7	21							3		15	
Mouth (Lips, Teeth, Tongue)	.7	137	16	5	76				3			2		34	1
Throat	.1	25		3	6				2			5		9	
Neck	.8	149	5	10	4	83	25		8			1		13	
Head, Face & Neck, N.O.C.*	5.1	961	26	129	575			21	95		2	14		88	11
<u>TOTAL, HEAD, FACE & NECK</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>3762</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>2240</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>49</u>		<u>184</u>	<u>12</u>
Back, N.O.C.*	17.3	3223	68	249	19	2340	333	13	4		2	2		190	3
Ribs, Breastbone & Shoulder	5.5	1019	317	316	19	221	39		6			3		96	2
Lungs	.2	37										3		34	
Thoracic Organs		6									1			5	
Abdominal Region, Internal Organs, etc.	2.5	476		40	10	111			1		18	1	261	34	
Hip or Pelvis	1.1	212	28	91	10	58	21							4	
Trunk, N.O.C.*	.2	44		13	5	6			9		2			9	
<u>TOTAL--TRUNK</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>5017</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>2736</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>5</u>

NATURE OF INJURY BY BODY LOCATION (Cont'd)	Per Cent of Total	TOTAL	Fractures	Contusions	Lacerations	Sprains	Dislocations	Metal Burns	Non-Metal Burns	Injured Eyes	Internal Injuries	Poison and Infections	Hernia	Others, N.O.C. Uncl., Ins. Data	Multiple Injuries N.O.C.
* Not Otherwise Classified															
Arms, N.O.C.*	3.7	693	67	118	190	124	7	3	111			25		46	2
Elbow	1.5	281	19	146	25	31	3	1	9			9		41	
Wrist	2.1	401	60	44	75	145	3		26			9		39	
Hands	7.5	1400	70	229	735	40	2	2	142			117		59	4
Fingers	16.0	2982	301	395	1904	75	22		43			155		87	
<u>TOTAL--UPPER EXTREMITIES</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>5757</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>2929</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>328</u>			<u>315</u>		<u>272</u>	<u>6</u>
Legs, N.O.C.*	5.1	961	127	327	282	68	1		43			34		73	6
Knee	3.3	607	17	190	83	211	27		2			6		71	
Ankle	3.1	585	60	71	17	409	4	1	6					17	
Foot	5.3	992	173	322	316	75	3	5	29			16		53	
Toes	2.2	417	200	135	40	4	3		1			3		31	
<u>TOTAL--LOWER EXTREMITIES</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>3562</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>81</u>			<u>59</u>		<u>245</u>	<u>6</u>
Body, General, N.O.C.*	2.5	465	7	95	13	11		2	47		3	25		105	157
Unclassified-Insufficient Data	.6	109	1	10	7	10	1		3		1	7		69	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>18672</u>	<u>1582</u>	<u>2967</u>	<u>4492</u>	<u>4022</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>2240</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>1247</u>	<u>187</u>
PER CENT TOTAL	100		8.5	15.8	24.0	21.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	11.9	.1	2.4	1.3	6.6	1.0

Agency by Type (Cont'd.)

TYPE

AGENCY	%	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hoisting Apparatus (Except Elevators)		21	1	11	2	1	2	4				
Cranes, Booms, Hoists, Const.		4		2	2							
Cranes, Booms, Hoists, Logging		5		1	2							
Well Derricks		14	1	3	5			5				
Shovel, Derricks, Dredges		13	1	7	3		1	1				
Chokers & Slings		163	14	77	51	3	4	12	1			1
Lines, Cables, Chains		11		4	5			1				
Blocks & Sheaves		23	1	18	4							
Tongs, Oil Wells		53	3	21	20			5				3
All Other Hoisting Apparatus												
Total	1.6	307	21	144	94	4	11	28	1	0	0	4
Conveyors												
Conveyor Belts		12	2	3	9		2	7				
Chutes		23	2	5	9			1				
Trolleys		9	1	9	2	3		4				
Tracks		22	3	9	3			6				
All Others		45	11	12	15							2
Total	.5	111	19	29	38	3	2	18	0	0	0	2
Boiler & Pressure Vessels		14	2		3			2	3			2
Vehicles												
Mechanical Parts, Engine,		169	23	49	29	1		65	1			1
Transmission, etc.		172	67	22	32	7	11	31	1			1
Body or Frame		82	15	17	47			3				
Doors or Windows		25	3	9	10			3				
Steering Apparatus		161	57	47	16	3	5	28				5
Automobiles		67	13	11	10	2	12	18				1
Cats, Tractors, Constr.												

Agency by Type (Cont'd)

TYPE

AGENCY	%	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Knife		357	58	287	1		2	5				6
Pick, Pickax		32		28				2				1
Saw		28	4	21	2			1				3
Sledge, Maul		44		36				7				1
Wrench		223	13	92	21	5	1	88				1
Jacks, N.O.C.*		45	2	26	12	1		4				1
Jackhammer		38		22	3			12				1
Tongs, Hooks		96	18	57	14	3	1	2				1
All Others		246	31	167	12	7	3	26				
Total	8.5	1603	151	1146	84	19	8	179	0	0	0	16
<u>Chemicals</u>												
Acids		47		27					14	6		
Explosive Gases, Vapors		19		8				1	10			
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer		25		13					2	10		
Noxious Vapors, Gases, Fumes		46		5					1	40		
All Others		203	4	79					24	93		3
Total	1.8	340	4	132	0	0	0	1	51	149	0	3
<u>Highly Inflammable & Hot Substances</u>												
Fire, N.O.C.*		100		4					96			
Welding, Burning, Blow Torches		65	1	28				1	35			
Hot Substances, N.O.C.*		88		21				1	66			
Hot Surface		50	11		1			1	38			
Molten Metal		41		18				1	22			
Sparks, Cinders, Slag		98	1	91				1	5			
Live Steam		46		2					44			
Water		40		2					35			
All Others		100	8	30		2	1	3	48	1		
Total	3.3	628	21	196	1	2	1	7	389	10	0	0
*Not Otherwise Classified												

Agency by Type (Cont'd)

TYPE

AGENCY	%	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Miscellaneous Agencies (Cont'd)</u>												
Forms, Frames, Molds		112	20	21	11	2	14	43				1
Oxygen Tanks, Metal Containers, Etc.		92	5	25	8	2		52				
Rocks, Bricks, Ice Chunks, Etc.		701	55	515	31	18	6	70	6			1
Dirt, Sand, Rock Particles		157	14	127	3	2	2	8				1
Nails, Spikes, Tacks		306	252	46	2	1		1		3		1
Pipes, Tubing, Hose		329	33	150	57	17		70				2
Splinters, Slivers, Wood or Fiber		266	218	39				2				7
Steel or Iron, Misc.		250	38	152	19	5		34				2
Splinters, Slivers, Metal		315	35	277					1			2
Sacks of Material		141	3	15	1	2		120				
Sharp Objects, Broken Glass, Metal												
Scrap, Etc.		651	331	302	5		1	2				10
Wire		130	52	52	6			14				2
All Other Misc. Agencies		561	56	139	47	32	2	159	3	4	1	9
Total	37.0	6912	1477	3389	463	138	85	1272	10	16	1	61
<u>Agency Unclassified or Insufficient Data</u>	4.9	921	92	125	41	75	24	315	3	9		237
Grand Total		18,672	2642	7241	1685	1018	1188	3740	524	210	23	401
Per Cent of Grand Total		100	14.1	38.8	9.0	5.4	6.3	20.0	2.9	1.1	.1	2.1

Permanent Partial Disability Cases
By Industry

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<u>Code</u>	<u>Industrial Classification</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1809	Mining, Metalliferous	172	30.8
1609	Logging and Sawmills	78	13.7
1209	Farming & Ranching	27	4.7
1512	Oil Well Drilling & Development	25	4.4
1700	Carpentry, Lathing & Plastering	25	4.4
116	Restaurants, Bars & Clubs	19	3.4
1201	Smelting and Refining, Metal	14	2.5
308	Garages, Mechanics, Etc.	14	2.5
2108	Masonry, N.O.C.*	12	2.1
307	Grocery Stores, Meat Markets	10	1.7
912	Meat Packing Plants, Stock Yards	10	1.7
1208	Trucking	10	1.7
1301	Street & Road Construction	10	1.7
1708	Power Line Construction & Maintenance	8	1.4
712	Janitors, Caretakers of Parks, Buildings	8	1.4
	All Others	<u>124</u>	<u>21.9</u>
TOTAL		566	100.0

Sixty-five classifications reported Permanent Partial Disabilities or cases that eventually resulted in Permanent Partial Disability.

Fifteen industries had more than one per cent each, while eighty industries had no disabling injuries that caused a permanent degree of disability.

Physical Location of Accidents Causing
Permanent Partial Disability**

	<u>P. P. at First Report</u>	<u>Transferred From T. T.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Head		14	14	2.5
Eyes		22	22	3.9
Ear		4	4	.7
Fingers	90	46	136	24.0
Hand	8	29	37	6.5
Arm	4	49	53	9.4
Shoulder		4	4	.7
Toe or Toes	6	5	11	1.9
Foot	3	40	43	7.6
Leg	3	95	98	17.3
Internal Organs, Heart, Abdominal Region, Allergies, Etc.	1	9	10	1.8
Back or Spinal Column		118	118	20.9
Body, General	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total	118	448	566	100.0
Per Cent of Total	20.7	79.3		

** Includes cases transferred to Permanent Partial Disability from Temporary Total Disability.

* No Other Classification

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY INDUSTRY

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industrial Classification</u>	<u>No. Acc.</u>
205	Bakeries, Including D. C. & H.*	1
712	Building and Park Operation, Janitors	1
713	Street and Road Paving & Surfacing	1
908	Stone Crushing	1
1002	Garbage & Sewage Disposal	2
1206	Cement Mfg., Excluding Quarrying	1
1208	Trucking	10
1209	Farming & Ranching	2
1301	Street and Road Construction	3
1408	Policeman & Police Officers	1
1512	Oil Well Development	1
1609	Logging & Sawmills, Including D.C. & H.*	15
1700	General Carpentry, Lathers and Plasterers	1
1711	Electric Light & Power Plant Operation	
	Including D. C. & H.*	1
1808	Coal Mining, Underground	1
1809	Mining, Metalliferous, Underground	21
2304	Fireman	1
2502	Aerial Crop Dusting, Spraying	3
2801	Clerical Office Employees, Teachers, etc.	<u>1</u>
	TOTAL	68

* D. C. & H. - Drivers, Chauffeurs & Helpers

RECAPITULATION FATAL ACCIDENTS
SHOWING DIRECT OR INDIRECT CAUSE

	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
Airplane Crash		2	1	3
Automobile Accidents		1	2	3
Caught in Machinery	1	1		2
Electrocution		2		2
Fall	2		2	4
Fall of Ground or Slides	3		1	4
Falling Machinery	1	1		2
Falling or Rolling Logs		3	1	4
Falling Trees or Snags	1	2	5	8
Falling Lumber			1	1
Falling Rock	5	1		6
Falling Objects			2	2
Firearms	1			1
Gases (Fumes, Vapors, Etc.)	1			1
*Natural Causes	4		2	6
Struck by Automobiles		1	1	2
Struck by Mine Cars	2	1		3
Struck by Tractors, Cats		1	1	2
Struck by Trucks			1	1
Truck Accidents		5	3	8
Undetermined	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	22	22	24	68

*Diseases, Heart Condition, etc.

Geographical Location of All Accidents by County

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Acc.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>No. Acc.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Beaverhead	275	1.5	Madison	97	.5
Big Horn	195	1.0	Meagher	75	.4
Blaine	229	1.2	Mineral	218	1.2
Broadwater	123	.7	Missoula	1502	7.9
Carbon	144	.8	Musselshell	67	.3
Carter	19	.1	Park	345	1.8
Cascade	1745	9.3	Petroleum	22	.1
Chouteau	152	.8	Phillips	138	.7
Custer	370	2.0	Pondera	135	.7
Daniels	42	.2	Powder River	17	.-
Dawson	313	1.7	Powell	314	1.6
Deer Lodge	390	2.0	Prairie	47	.2
Fallon	108	.6	Ravalli	229	1.2
Fergus	304	1.6	Richland	275	1.5
Flathead	1361	7.2	Roosevelt	221	1.2
Gallatin	678	3.6	Rosebud	141	.7
Garfield	32	.2	Sanders	296	1.6
Glacier	355	1.9	Sheridan	77	.4
Golden Valley	12	.-	Silver Bow	1987	10.5
Granite	165	.9	Stillwater	186	.9
Hill	402	2.1	Sweet Grass	34	.2
Jefferson	117	.6	Teton	115	.6
Judith Basin	45	.2	Toole	329	1.7
Lake	227	1.2	Treasure	21	.1
Lewis & Clark	1021	5.4	Valley	179	.9
Liberty	143	.8	Wheatland	48	.2
Lincoln	320	1.7	Wibaux	42	.2
McCone	48	.2	Yellowstone	2341	12.4
Out of State	47	.2	TOTAL	18,859	

TIME OF ACCIDENT
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY ONLY

<u>Time</u>	<u>No. Acc.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Unknown or Not Given	3,361	18.0
1-2 A.M.	120	.6
3-4 A.M.	92	.4
5-6 A.M.	141	.7
7-8 A.M.	1,015	5.4
9-10 A.M.	4,132	22.1
11-12 A.M.	2,364	12.6
1-2 P.M.	2,574	13.8
3-4 P.M.	3,590	19.2
5-6 P.M.	643	3.4
7-8 P.M.	309	1.6
9-10 P.M.	229	1.2
11-12 P.M.	102	.5
TOTAL	18,672	100.0

NOTE: Each group is inclusive, i.e., 9-10 A.M. includes accidents happening from 9:00 thru 10:59 A.M.

SEX AND AGE OF INJURED
ALL ACCIDENTS - ALL INDUSTRIES

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Both Sexes</u>	<u>% of Grand Total</u>
Under 15	48	.3	7	.5	55	.3
15-19	1,112	6.3	138	10.4	1,250	6.6
20-24	1,787	10.1	108	8.2	1,895	10.1
25-29	2,633	15.0	104	7.9	2,737	14.5
30-34	2,239	12.8	108	8.2	2,347	12.4
35-39	2,327	13.3	172	13.0	2,499	13.3
40-44	1,950	11.1	128	9.7	2,078	11.0
45-49	1,307	8.0	139	10.5	1,536	8.1
50-54	1,040	5.9	94	7.1	1,134	6.0
55-59	727	4.1	75	5.7	802	4.3
60-65	1,222	7.0	106	8.0	1,328	7.0
Over 65	320	1.8	35	2.7	355	1.9
Unknown or Not Given	736	4.2	107	8.1	843	4.5
TOTAL	17,538	100.0	1,321	100.0	18,859	100.0
Per Cent of Grand Total		93.0		7.0		100.0

PREMIUM INCOME FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR
1931 - 1954

June 30th, 1931	\$ 370,750.72
June 30th, 1932	328,498.80
June 30th, 1933	336,662.81
June 30th, 1934	512,292.02
June 30th, 1935	920,485.30
June 30th, 1936	1,005,779.17
June 30th, 1937	1,206,931.11
June 30th, 1938	1,258,643.67
June 30th, 1939	1,082,587.32
June 30th, 1940	1,241,569.01
June 30th, 1941	1,265,072.17
June 30th, 1942	1,410,694.61
June 30th, 1943	1,499,757.23
June 30th, 1944	1,576,705.31
June 30th, 1945	1,600,681.99
June 30th, 1946	1,570,817.12
June 30th, 1947	1,797,236.47
June 30th, 1948	1,831,813.07
June 30th, 1949	1,668,199.90
June 30th, 1950	1,612,628.17
June 30th, 1951	1,445,679.60
June 30th, 1952	1,502,604.14
June 30th, 1953	1,906,159.02
June 30th, 1954	2,074,812.39

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	ALL PLANS
Number Employers Under Act	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
Number Fatal Accidents	22	22	24	68
Number Permanent Total Accidents	1	1		1
Number Permanent Partial Accidents	34	39	45	118
Number Temporary Total Accidents	<u>1,922</u>	<u>7,819</u>	<u>8,931</u>	<u>18,672</u>
Total Number Accidents	<u>1,978</u>	<u>7,881</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>18,859</u>
No Accidents No Compensation Paid	<u>1,592</u>	<u>6,661</u>	<u>7,658</u>	<u>15,911</u>
Disbursed for Funeral Expenses	\$ 4,700.00	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 7,150.00	\$ 18,150.00
Disbursed for Medical Expenses	41,677.85	244,846.04	275,481.45	562,005.34
Disbursed for Hospital Expenses	19,936.80	127,193.66	183,971.10	331,101.56
Disbursed for Fatal Accidents	140,273.18	155,105.58	192,969.17	488,347.93
Disbursed for Permanent Total Disability	33,436.33	11,970.64	41,684.28	87,091.25
Disbursed for Permanent Partial Disability	34,831.13	413,792.34	909,849.31	1,358,472.78
Disbursed for Temporary Total Disability	403,388.48	235,750.98	354,943.34	994,082.80
Disbursed for Temporary Partial Disability			9,250.75	9,250.75
Disbursed for Hearings, Proceedings and Medical Examinations			24,520.20	24,520.20
Disbursed for Second Injury Fund	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>4,500.00</u>
Total Disbursed	\$ 680,743.77	\$ 1,196,459.24	\$ 2,000,319.60	\$ 3,877,522.61

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR THIRTY-NINE YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1954

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	ALL PLANS
Number Fatal Accidents	1,726	483	1,168	3,377
Number Permanent Total Accidents	143	42	136	321
Number Permanent Partial Accidents	3,755	2,171	4,387	10,313
Number Temporary Total Accidents	<u>83,842</u>	<u>118,062</u>	<u>180,371</u>	<u>382,275</u>
Total Number Accidents Reported	<u>89,466</u>	<u>120,758</u>	<u>186,062</u>	<u>396,286</u>
Number Accidents No Compensation Paid	<u>49,313</u>	<u>97,914</u>	<u>140,622</u>	<u>287,849</u>
Disbursed for Funeral Expenses	\$ 196,079.06	\$ 61,225.69	\$ 176,169.06	\$ 433,473.81
Disbursed for Medical Expenses	371,669.09	2,446,078.85	4,283,892.38	7,101,640.32
Disbursed for Hospital Expenses	190,151.61	954,300.82	1,903,439.12	3,047,891.55
Disbursed for Fatal Accidents	4,857,860.28	1,451,213.49	4,277,840.81	10,586,914.58
Disbursed for Permanent Total Disability	513,100.09	159,159.40	841,667.47	1,513,926.96
Disbursed for Permanent Partial Disability	3,676,706.09	2,779,204.37	10,233,086.04	16,688,996.50
Disbursed for Temporary Total Disability	9,081,023.54	4,152,990.75	7,076,323.78	20,310,338.07
Disbursed for Temporary Partial Disability			100,198.96	100,198.96
Disbursed for Hearings, Proceedings, and Medical Examinations			381,337.42	381,337.42
Disbursed for Second Injury Fund	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,500.00</u>	<u>18,500.00</u>
Total Disbursed	\$ 18,893,589.76	\$ 12,010,173.37	\$ 29,279,455.04	\$ 60,183,218.17

CLAIMS FILED BY INDIVIDUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
39th YEAR

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AETNA CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY	61
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	
AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY	63
AMERICAN EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY	
AMERICAN GUARANTY & LIABILITY	
AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY COMPANY	60
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY	
ANCHOR CASUALTY COMPANY	20
ASSOCIATED INDEMNITY COMPANY	
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	
CENTENNIAL INSURANCE COMPANY	
CENTURY INDEMNITY COMPANY	
CONSOLIDATED UNDERWRITERS	4
CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY	9
EAGLE INDEMNITY COMPANY	
ELECTRIC MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY	
EMPLOYERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION	8
EMPLOYERS MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY	32
FIDELITY & CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK	15
FIREMAN'S FUND INDEMNITY COMPANY	50
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION	2
GENERAL CASUALTY COMPANY	1
GLOBE INDEMNITY COMPANY	2
GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK	15
HARTFORD ACCIDENT & INDEMNITY COMPANY	57
HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY	
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA	4
IOWA MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY	
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	12
LIBERTY NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	532
LONDON GUARANTY & ACCIDENT COMPANY	12
LUMBERMAN'S MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY	29
MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY	11
METROPOLITAN CASUALTY COMPANY	
MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIABILITY COMPANY	
NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE & CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY	3
NATIONAL SURETY CORPORATION	
NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	6
NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY	1
OHIO CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY	2
PACIFIC EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY	1
PACIFIC INDEMNITY COMPANY	5
ROYAL INDEMNITY COMPANY	15
ST. PAUL MERCURY INDEMNITY COMPANY	16
STANDARD ACCIDENT COMPANY	19
STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY	
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY	4
TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY	74
TRUCK INSURANCE COMPANY	31
UNITED PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY	
UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY COMPANY	43
WESTERN CASUALTY & SURETY COMPANY	
WESTERN NATIONAL INDEMNITY COMPANY	
ZURICH GENERAL ACCIDENT & LIABILITY COMPANY	1

BUREAU OF SAFETY

The Bureau of Safety conducted Safety Inspections, during the past Fiscal year, on Quartz (metal) mines, Coal mines, Boilers and various places of employment in the State. This work was carried out by the following personnel:

<u>Boiler Inspectors</u>	C. A. Johnson Pat Whalen
<u>Quartz Mine Inspector</u>	Richard T. Mecredy
<u>Coal Mine Inspector</u>	Loren H. Newman
<u>Safety Inspectors</u>	Stanley A. Norton Maurice Strickland Thomas B. Middleton
Administrative Assistants	Nellie M. Sites Harry H. Noel

Safety Bureau Statistics for Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954

<u>Inspectors</u>	<u>Months Worked</u>	<u>Licenses Issued</u>	<u>Boilers Inspected</u>	<u>Safety Inspections</u>	<u>Fees Collected</u>
C. A. Johnson	12	321	1,064		\$6,419.00
Pat Whalen	12	541	1,350		8,946.50
Richard T. Mecredy	12			79	420.90
Loren H. Newman	8			86	234.86
Stanley A. Norton	9	20		1,833	9,639.97
Maurice Strickland	12			1,311	6,933.84
Thomas B. Middleton	12			843	4,870.11
John J. Tomcheck	2			10	222.42
Office		<u>2,035</u>			<u>2,475.74</u>
Totals:		2,917	2,404	4,162	\$40,213.34

174 more Licenses issued than during previous year.

97 more Boiler fees paid than during previous year.

2,358 more Safety Inspection fees paid than during previous year.

\$9,785.29 more cash collected than during previous year.

Helena, Montana
August 13, 1954

Industrial Accident Board
Helena, Montana

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the State Coal Mining Code, I herewith submit my report as State Coal Mine Inspector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The tonnage produced shows a sharp decrease from the past fiscal year. There was a considerable decrease in tonnage in the Bearcreek field, due to the closing down of the Montana Coal and Iron Company's Foster Creek Mine and the limited operations of the same company's Smith Mine #3. Due to limited records of the past years I am unable to account for the total decrease in tonnage.

The Coal Mines in the State are all inspected by the U. S. Bureau of Mines' Inspectors and they work in cooperation with the State Inspector in promoting safety in the coal mines.

The larger mines are equipped with modern safety devices and the Union Safety Committees and Management cooperate with the Federal and State Inspectors in promoting greater safety in the Mines.

Some of the smaller operations are not so careful about living up to the rules of safety, but I feel that it is usually a lack of understanding of the hazards than pure carelessness.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

The following is a report of the findings of the Coroner's Jury which heard the evidence at the inquest to determine the cause of the death of Camille Cambra on July 29, 1953.

Due to the fact that the deceased, Camille Cambra, died of injuries sustained in a fall of rock at the Klein mine of the Republic Coal Company in Room No. 6 in 65 stub because of a misjudgment of the roof conditions by himself and because of improper supports, and we the Jurors at the inquest also heard evidence to show that the 65 stub is a hazardous condition and not safe to let men work in, we, the undersigned Jurors, recommend that the said 65 stub be discontinued from further work.

/s/ Joe Redel
Jacob Kersan
Bert Haylock
Howard Cordingly
Hershel M. Robbins
John Brazitis

August 13, 1954

Data of the Industry

Number of Mines Reporting.....33

Mechanized mines, underground

Number of tons produced.....383,904
 Value of coal at mines.....\$ 1,928,058.50
 Number of men employed.....299
 Average days worked.....154
 Permissible powder used.....52,310 lbs.
 Black pellet powder used.....7,250 lbs.
 Dynamite used.....3,950 lbs.

Hand Mining, underground

Number of tons produced.....21,354
 Value at mines.....\$ 91,994.75
 Number of men employed.....34
 Average days worked.....158
 Permissible powder used.....1,350 lbs.
 Black pellet powder used.....19,725 lbs.

Strip Mining

Number of tons produced.....1,348,830
 Value of coal at mines.....\$ 1,705,277.00
 Number of men employed.....93
 Average days worked.....120
 Permissible powder used.....200 lbs.
 Black pellet powder used.....810 lbs.
 Dynamite used.....448,490 lbs.

Fatal accidents, underground.....1
 Fatal accidents strip mines.....0

Total tonnage produced-all mines.....1,754,088
 Total value at mines.....\$ 3,725,330.25

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For assistance received from the members of the Industrial Accident Board, and for the cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of Mines Coal Mine Inspectors, Mine Safety Committees, Mine Supervisors and Mine Employees, I express my thanks and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed:

Loren H. Newman
 Loren H. Newman
 State Coal Mine Inspector

Butte, Montana
July 2, 1954

Mr. Robert Swanberg,
Chairman,
Industrial Accident Board
Helena, Montana

The following is a brief description of the causes of fatal accidental injuries that occurred in the Butte mines and shops of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company during your fiscal year July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, inclusive.

July 7, 1953, Rud Edvin Lagerquist, age 40, married and residing at 14 West Quartz Street, Butte, Montana, was killed by falling rock while loading blocks in a timber boat at the bottom of a raise of the High Ore Mine. He is Survived by his wife and three children.

July 13, 1953, Michael Zyzniewski, age 42, married with eight children, and residing at 725 South Arizona Street, Butte, Montana, died from the effects of breathing vitiated air at the Lexington Mine.

August 23, 1953, Joseph Wm. Estes, age 44, single and residing at 208 East Park Street, Butte, Montana, was killed when he was struck down and run over by an ore train at the Kelley Mine.

October 10, 1953, Albert T. Brown, age 49, single, and residing at 27 South Main Street, Butte, Montana, was killed by a fall of ground at the Belmont Mine.

October 31, 1953, Enrique Chavez, age 51, married, and residing at 80 East Park Street, Butte, Montana, was killed when he fell into a chute at the Leonard Mine. He is survived by his wife, residing in Lower California.

November 10, 1953, Gilberto Trujillo, age 19, single, and residing at 80 East Park Street, Butte, Montana, was killed when he fell into a chute and was buried by a run of rock at the Kelley Mine.

January 29, 1954, Elzie L. Herron, age 34, married, survived by his wife, and residing at 109 East LaPlatte Street, Butte, Montana, was injured by a fall of ground at the Mountain Con Mine and died on February 6th.

February 10, 1954, Earl M. Rauch, age 39, married and residing at 2931 Wynne Street, Butte, Montana, was killed when the sill caved from under a motor he was operating at the Lexington Mine. He is survived by his wife and three children.

February 25, 1954, Martin D. Johnson, age 32, married and residing at 825 10th Street, Butte, Montana, was killed by a fall of ground at the Lexington Mine. He is survived by his wife and three children.

March 24, 1954, James Quill, age 62, single, and residing at 101 East Granite Street, Butte, Montana, was killed when he was struck by a derailed car and pinned against the wall of a crosscut at the Kelley Mine.

June 26, 1954, Marion E. Whitley, age 31, married, and residing at 845 Missoula Avenue, Butte, Montana, was killed by a fall of ground at the Mountain Con Mine. He is survived by his wife and five children.

The following men were fatally injured in mine accidents outside the Butte area:

July 10, 1953, Lamar Moe was killed when he fell in a chute at the Canyon Creek Mine at Maiden Rock.

August 20, 1953, Doran Lerner, married, 3 children, was killed when he fell down the shaft at the Trout Creek Mine.

September 1, 1953, Alvin J. Cain was killed at the Ideal Cement Plant when he was caught in a conveyor belt.

September 1, 1953, Homer S. McGee died from injuries received while cutting timber for the Hughesville Silver and Lead Co.

February 10, 1954, Albert Smith was killed when he fell down a raise at the Jack Waite Mine.

March 4, 1954, Claire Hicks was killed when struck by an ore train at the Moatt Mine.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: Richard T. Mecredy

